

Specification

Title of the Invention

5 Lens

Background of the Invention

The present invention relates to a lens whose at least one lens surface is a convex surface. Particularly, the present
10 invention relates to a shape of a lens that is suitable for coating.

In general, a lens surface is covered with a protective coating that prevents a scratch (for example, see Japanese patent publication No. P2000-210614A).

A procedure to apply this kind of coating is as follows.

- 15 (1) Hung a lens so that the optical axis keeps level.
(2) Immerse the lens into a solution of coating material and leave the lens in the solution for a predetermined period.
(3) Pull up the lens from the solution at a predetermined pulling-up speed.
20 (4) Cure the solution adhered to the lens surface by predetermined curing methods (heating or irradiating ultraviolet rays).

However, an application of the above-described coating to a lens having a flange, which is formed around the lens to be projected in a radial direction perpendicular to an optical
25 axis and to be continued from a convex surface, causes the following

problem.

That is, the solution collects at a lower area of the convex surface inside the flange by influence of gravity when the lens is pulled up from the solution after the immersion in the solution.

5 The collection of the solution is referred to as "a puddle" in the following description.

Since a puddle remains after the curing, the thickness of the coating, which should become uniform, increases only in the lower area due to the puddle. This partially changes
10 refractive power of the lens, which distorts an image when the lens is applied to an imaging optical system, for example.

Summary of the Invention

15 It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a lens whose at least one lens surface is a convex surface with a flange around it, which is capable of reducing a size of a puddle formed on the convex surface after the lens is immersed in a solution of coating material.

20 For the above object, according to the present invention, there is provided a lens, which has: a first lens surface; a second lens surface, at least one of the first and second lens surfaces is a convex surface; and a flange that is formed around the lens to be projected in a radial direction perpendicular
25 to an optical axis and to be continued from the convex surface.

The flange is provided with a groove formed on the side of the convex surface that extends from the outer edge of the convex surface toward the outer edge of the flange.

For applying a coating to the lens, hung the lens so that
5 the groove is directed downward, immerse the lens in a solution of coating material, and pull up the lens from the solution after a lapse of a predetermined immersion time. When the lens is pulled up, the unnecessary solution, which collects at a lower area of the convex surface inside the flange by influence of gravity,
10 drips from the lens through the groove formed on the flange. This reduces a size of a puddle formed on the convex surface.

Therefore, the solution adhered to the lens surface forms a coating layer having almost uniform thickness after curing.

The flange may include an outer ring area and an inner
15 ring area that are different in thickness in the optical axis direction. In such a case, the groove may be formed so as to cut a part of the outer and inner ring areas. The thickness of the outer ring area in the optical axis direction may be larger than that of the inner ring area.

20 It is preferable that the depth of the groove with reference to the inner ring area is about twice the differential step between the outer and inner ring areas.

Further, the width of the outer ring area in the radial direction may be larger than that of the inner ring area.
25 Specifically, the width of the outer ring area in the radial

direction may be more than twice and less than three times that of the inner ring area.

It is preferable that the width of the groove in the tangential direction is larger than the width of the flange in the radial direction. In addition, the width of the groove in the tangential direction is preferably smaller than twice the width of the flange in the radial direction.

Description of the Accompanying Drawings

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Fig. 1 is a front view of a lens of an embodiment according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a cross sectional view along a II-II line in Fig. 1;

15 Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of a part surrounded by a circle in Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 and Fig. 5 are illustrations to explain a measurement method of a puddle;

20 Fig. 6 is an enlarged sectional view, which is the same as Fig. 3, showing numerical values of the embodiment;

Fig. 7 is a front view of the lower half of the lens when it is viewed from the left in Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is an enlarged sectional view of a fringe part of a lens of a first comparative example;

25 Fig. 9 is a front view of the lower half of the lens of

the first comparative example when it is viewed from the left in Fig. 8;

Fig. 10 is an enlarged sectional view of a fringe part of a lens of a second comparative example;

5 Fig. 11 is a front view of the lower half of the lens of the second comparative example when it is viewed from the left in Fig. 10;

Fig. 12 is an enlarged sectional view of a fringe part of a lens of a third comparative example;

10 Fig. 13 is a front view of the lower half of the lens of the third comparative example when it is viewed from the left in Fig. 12;

Fig. 14 is an enlarged sectional view of a fringe part of a lens of a fourth comparative example;

15 Fig. 15 is a front view of the lower half of the lens of the fourth comparative example when it is viewed from the left in Fig. 14;

Fig. 16 is an enlarged sectional view of a fringe part of a lens of a fifth comparative example;

20 Fig. 17 is a front view of the lower half of the lens of the fifth comparative example when it is viewed from the left in Fig. 16;

Fig. 18 is an enlarged sectional view of a fringe part of a lens of a sixth comparative example;

25 Fig. 19 is a front view of the lower half of the lens of

the sixth comparative example when it is viewed from the left in Fig. 18;

Fig. 20 is an enlarged sectional view of a fringe part of a lens of a seventh comparative example; and

5 Fig. 21 is a front view of the lower half of the lens of the seventh comparative example when it is viewed from the left in Fig. 20.

Description of the Embodiments

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An embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to drawings. Fig. 1 is a front view of a lens 1 of the embodiment according to the present invention and Fig. 2 is a cross sectional view along a II-II line in Fig. 1.

15 As shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, the lens 1 of the embodiment is a meniscus lens whose first lens surface is a convex surface 1a and whose second lens surface is a concave surface 1b. A flange 1c is formed around the lens 1 to be projected in a radial direction perpendicular to an optical axis and to be continued from the
20 convex surface 1a. The flange 1c becomes an mounting member when the lens 1 is installed in an optical device.

Two ring areas, an outer ring area 11 and an inner ring area 12 are formed on a surface of the flange 1c to be continued to the convex surface 1a.

25 Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of a part surrounded by a circle

in Fig. 2. As shown in Fig. 3, the outer ring area 11 and the inner ring area 12 are different in thickness in the optical axis direction. The thickness of the outer ring area 11 in the optical axis direction is larger than that of the inner ring area 12.

Further, the dimension of the differential step between the outer and inner ring areas 11 and 12 is exaggerated for purposes of illustration as compared with the dimensions of the other portions in Fig. 3 (ditto for Figs. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20).

Still further, the width of the outer ring area 11 in the radial direction is set to be larger than that of the inner ring area 12. Specifically, the width of the outer ring area 11 in the radial direction is more than twice and less than three times that of the inner ring area 12.

A groove 13 is formed in a part of the surface of the flange 1c that is continued to the convex surface 1a. The groove 13 has a rectangular shape in the front view as shown in Fig. 1 and extends from the outer edge of the convex surface 1a toward the outer edge of the flange 1c so as to cut a part of the outer and inner ring areas 11 and 12.

The depth of the groove 13 with reference to the inner ring area 12 is about twice the differential step between the outer and inner ring areas 11 and 12 in the optical axis direction.

Further, the width of the groove 13 in the tangential

direction is larger than the width of the flange 1c in the radial direction. In addition, the width of the groove 13 in the tangential direction is smaller than twice the width of the flange 1c in the radial direction. As shown in Fig. 3, the convex surface 5 1a is extended to the bottom surface of the groove 13.

Furthermore, a protective coating (not shown) that prevents a scratch is applied to the surfaces of the lens 1. A procedure to apply the coating is as follows.

- (1) Hung the lens 1 so that the optical axis keeps level and 10 that the groove 13 is directed downward.
- (2) Immerse the lens 1 into a solution of coating material and leave it in the solution for a predetermined period.
- (3) Pull up the lens 1 from the solution at a predetermined pulling-up speed.
- 15 (4) Cure the solution adhered to the lens surfaces 1a and 1b by predetermined curing methods (heating or irradiating ultraviolet rays).

When the lens 1 is pulled up at the process (3), the unnecessary solution, which collects at a lower area of the convex 20 surface 1a inside the flange 1c by influence of gravity, drips from the lens 1 through the groove 13 formed on the flange 1c. This reduces a size of a puddle formed on the convex surface 1a.

As a result, the solution adhered to the lens 1 forms a 25 coating layer having almost uniform thickness after curing

according to the embodiment. Therefore, the lens 1 with coating layer does not distort an image when the lens 1 is applied to an imaging optical system.

Next, a numerical example of the embodiment and seven comparative examples will be described to compare effects thereof.

First, a measurement method of a puddle formed on a convex surface 1a when the coating is applied is described with reference to Fig. 4 and Fig. 5. Outlines of the puddle are illustrated by bold lines in Fig. 4 and Fig. 5. As shown in these drawings, a width of the puddle in the tangential direction viewed from the front of the lens is referred to as a "Width of puddle" and a width of the puddle in the radial direction viewed from the side of the lens is referred to as a "Height of puddle".

Fig. 6 is an enlarged sectional view of the part of the flange 1c of the embodiment and Fig. 7 is a front view of the lower half of the lens 1 in a pulling-up direction when it is viewed from the left in Fig. 6.

As shown in Fig. 6 and Fig. 7, the width from the outer edge of the convex surface 1a toward the outer edge of the flange 1c in the radial direction is equal to 4.45 mm, the width of the outer ring area 11 in the radial direction is equal to 3.10 mm and the width of the inner ring area 12 in the radial direction is equal to 1.35 mm. Further, the differential step between the outer and inner ring areas 11 and 12 in the optical axis direction

is equal to 0.05 mm. Still further, the depth of the groove 13 with reference to the inner ring area 12 is equal to 0.10 mm and the width of the groove 13 in the tangential direction is equal to 6.0 mm. The width of the groove 13 in the tangential
5 direction preferably falls in the range of 1mm to 15mm in order to allow a smooth flow of the unnecessary solution of the coating material. Further, the number of the groove 13 is not limited. When a plurality of grooves are formed, it is preferable that the total width of the grooves falls in the above range.

10 When a solution of coating material was applied to the lens 1 of the embodiment according to the above-described procedure, the width of puddle became 18 mm through 55 mm and the height of puddle became 1.5 mm.

15 Next, the seven comparative examples will be described with reference to Fig. 8 through Fig. 21. The basic construction of the comparative examples are similar to the embodiment. That is, the lenses (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8) of the comparative examples are also meniscus lenses having convex first surfaces (2a, 3a,
20 4a, 5a, 6a, 7a and 8a) and concave second surfaces (2b, 3b, 4b, 5b, 6b, 7b and 8b) with flanges (2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c and 8c), the width from the outer edge of the convex surface toward the outer edge of the flange in the radial direction is equal to 4.45 mm, and the widths of the outer and inner ring areas in
25 the radial direction are 3.10 mm and 1.35 mm, respectively, in

the same manner as the embodiment. However, the comparative examples are different from the embodiment in a shape of the surface of the flange continued to the convex surface. Only difference from the above-described embodiment will be explained
5 as follows.

First comparative example

Fig. 8 is an enlarged sectional view of the part of the
10 flange 2c of the first comparative example and Fig. 9 is a front view of the lower half of the lens 2 in a pulling-up direction when it is viewed from the left in Fig. 8.

As shown in Fig. 8 and Fig. 9, the lens 2 of the first comparative example differs from the lens 1 of the embodiment
15 in that the lens 2 does not have a groove and the thickness of the inner ring area 22 in the optical axis direction is larger than that of the outer ring area 21.

The differential step between the outer ring area 21 and the inner ring area 22 in the optical axis direction is equal
20 to 0.025 mm.

When a solution of coating material was applied to the lens 2 of the first comparative example according to the above-described procedure, the width of puddle became 50 mm and the height of puddle became 3.5 mm.

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Second comparative example

Fig. 10 is an enlarged sectional view of the part of the flange 3c of the second comparative example and Fig. 11 is a front view of the lower half of the lens 3 in a pulling-up direction when it is viewed from the left in Fig. 10.

As shown in Fig. 10 and Fig. 11, the lens 3 of the second comparative example differs from the lens 1 of the embodiment in that the lens 3 does not have a groove, the differential step between the outer and inner ring areas 31 and 32 in the optical axis direction is larger and a slant surface is formed between the outer and inner ring areas 31 and 32.

The angle of the slant surface with respect to the optical axis is 30 degrees and the differential step between the outer ring area 31 and the inner ring area 32 in the optical axis direction is equal to 0.22 mm.

When a solution of coating material was applied to the lens 3 of the second comparative example according to the above-described procedure, the width of puddle became 30 mm and the height of puddle became 3.5 mm.

Third comparative example

Fig. 12 is an enlarged sectional view of the part of the flange 4c of the third comparative example and Fig. 13 is a front

view of the lower half of the lens 4 in a pulling-up direction when it is viewed from the left in Fig. 12.

As shown in Fig. 12 and Fig. 13, the lens 4 of the third comparative example differs from the lens 1 of the embodiment
5 in that the lens 4 does not have a groove, the differential step between the outer and inner ring areas 41 and 42 in the optical axis direction is larger and a slant surface is formed between the outer and inner ring areas 41 and 42.

The angle of the slant surface with respect to the optical
10 axis is 30 degrees and the differential step between the outer ring area 41 and the inner ring area 42 in the optical axis direction is equal to 0.40 mm.

When a solution of coating material was applied to the lens 4 of the third comparative example according to the
15 above-described procedure, the width of puddle became 25 mm through 50 mm and the height of puddle became 2.0 mm through 3.0 mm.

Fourth comparative example

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Fig. 14 is an enlarged sectional view of the part of the flange 5c of the fourth comparative example and Fig. 15 is a front view of the lower half of the lens 5 in a pulling-up direction when it is viewed from the left in Fig. 14.

25 As shown in Fig. 14 and Fig. 15, the lens 5 of the fourth

comparative example differs from the lens 1 of the embodiment in that the lens 5 does not have a groove, the differential step between the outer and inner ring areas 51 and 52 in the optical axis direction is larger, a slant surface is formed between the outer and inner ring areas 51 and 52, and the boundary between the convex surface 5a and the inner ring area 52 is rounded to smoothly connect them.

The angle of the slant surface with respect to the optical axis is 30 degrees, the differential step between the outer ring area 51 and the inner ring area 52 in the optical axis direction is equal to 0.40 mm and the radius of the rounded portion is equal to 0.2 mm.

When a solution of coating material was applied to the lens 5 of the fourth comparative example according to the above-described procedure, the width of puddle became 20 mm and the height of puddle became 3.0 mm.

Fifth comparative example

Fig. 16 is an enlarged sectional view of the part of the flange 6c of the fifth comparative example and Fig. 17 is a front view of the lower half of the lens 6 in a pulling-up direction when it is viewed from the left in Fig. 16.

As shown in Fig. 16 and Fig. 17, the lens 6 of the fifth comparative example differs from the lens 1 of the embodiment

in that a groove 63 on the flange 6c is formed so as to cut the outer ring area 61 only and the width of the groove 63 is smaller.

The differential step between the outer ring area 61 and the inner ring area 62 in the optical axis direction is equal
5 to 0.05 mm, the depth of the groove 63 with reference to the inner ring area 62 is equal to 0.10 mm and the width of the groove 63 in the tangential direction is equal to 3.0 mm.

When a solution of coating material was applied to the lens 6 of the fifth comparative example according to the
10 above-described procedure, the width of puddle became 50 mm and the height of puddle became 3.5 mm.

Sixth comparative example

15 Fig. 18 is an enlarged sectional view of the part of the flange 7c of the sixth comparative example and Fig. 19 is a front view of the lower half of the lens 7 in a pulling-up direction when it is viewed from the left in Fig. 18.

As shown in Fig. 18 and Fig. 19, the lens 7 of the fifth
20 comparative example differs from the lens 1 of the embodiment in that a groove 73 of the flange 7c is formed so as to cut the outer ring area 71 only.

The differential step between the outer ring area 71 and the inner ring area 72 in the optical axis direction is equal
25 to 0.05 mm, the depth of the groove 73 with reference to the

inner ring area 72 is equal to 0.1 mm, and the width of the groove 73 in the tangential direction is equal to 6.0 mm.

When a solution of coating material was applied to the lens 7 of the sixth comparative example according to the above-described procedure, the width of puddle became 60 mm and the height of puddle became 3.5 mm.

Seventh comparative example

Fig. 20 is an enlarged sectional view of the part of the flange 8c of the seventh comparative example and Fig. 21 is a front view of the lower half of the lens 8 in a pulling-up direction when it is viewed from the left in Fig. 20.

As shown in Fig. 20 and Fig. 21, the lens 8 of the seventh comparative example differs from the lens 1 of the embodiment in that a groove 83 of the flange 8c is formed so as to cut the outer ring area 81 only and the width of the groove 83 becomes larger.

The differential step between the outer ring area 81 and the inner ring area 82 in the optical axis direction is equal to 0.05 mm, the depth of the groove 83 with reference to the inner ring area 82 is equal to 0.1 mm, and the width of the groove 83 in the tangential direction is equal to 12.0 mm.

When a solution of coating material was applied to the lens 8 of the seventh comparative example according to the

above-described procedure, the width of puddle became 55 mm and the height of puddle became 3.0 mm.

It should be clear that the width of puddle is not so
5 different between the embodiment (18 through 55 mm) and the comparative examples (20 through 60 mm), while the height of puddle in the embodiment (1.5 mm) is small enough as compared with that of the comparative examples (2.0 through 3.5 mm).

The above comparison result shows that the unnecessary
10 solution, which collects at a lower area of the convex surface after immersion in the solution, does not drip from the lens when a groove is not formed or a groove is not extended from the outer edge of the convex surface.

On the contrary, when the groove 13 is extended from the
15 outer edge of the convex surface 1a as the embodiment, the most of the unnecessary solution on the convex surface 1a drips from the lens 1 through the groove 13.

As described above, the present invention is able to provide
a lens whose at least one lens surface is a convex surface with
20 a flange around it, which is capable of reducing a size of a puddle formed on the convex surface after the lens is immersed in a solution of coating material.

The present disclosure relates to the subject matter
25 contained in Japanese Patent Application No. 2002-289785, filed

on October 2, 2002, which is expressly incorporated herein by
reference in its entirety.